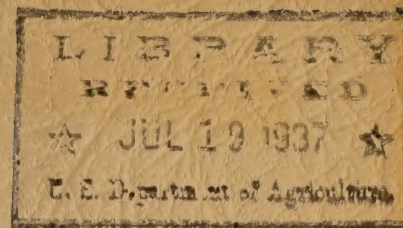


63.9



General Catalogue of

Fruit Trees, etc.

Descriptive Lists of Fruit
Trees, Vines, Berry Fruits
Ornamental Foliage and
Flowering Trees, etc.



SEASON, 1937

H. NORMAN WICKS

Nurseryman

Balhannah, South Australia

Descriptive Catalogue

and Price List of

FRUIT TREES

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

VINES

ORNAMENTAL TREES, etc.

BALHANNAH NURSERIES

H. NORMAN WICKS, Proprietor

SPECIALIST IN LEADING LINE OF FRUIT TREES

INSPECTION INVITED

Letter Address:
Balhannah

Money Order Office:
Oakbank

Telegrams: Wicks, Balhannah

'Phone, trunk line: Balhannah 4

ADELAIDE AGENCY:

GARDENERS SUPPLY STORES, LTD.

NEW MARKET, GRENFELL STREET

General Remarks

IN presenting my catalogue and price list for the 1937 planting season, I take this opportunity of thanking my many clients for their liberal support during past seasons, and to assure them that it will be my constant aim to merit a continuance of their valued patronage.

The Balhannah Nurseries are the largest nurseries in South Australia which are devoted to the production of fruit trees. The essential points of a good, true to type nursery tree are, firstly, a good root system to enable transplanting with a minimum of risk, and, secondly, a well formed top of hard, well ripened wood. Big, sappy, overgrown trees are not the best quality nursery stock for commercial planting.

Situated in undulating country in the Onkaparinga Valley, the locality of the Nurseries is such that it permits of the growth of deciduous trees which I can justly claim to be second to none in Australia. The trees make a wealth of fine fibrous roots, and the tops are hard and well matured, being hardened by the cold autumn nights experienced in this locality. Trees produced in this way cannot fail to make a good get away irrespective of the locality in which they are planted.

ORDERS

I am prepared to book orders for the ensuing season at any time from now on, and such orders will be reserved and forwarded on any date convenient to customer; but clients should give me three or four days' notice before they desire their orders despatched, as it is sometimes impossible, owing to rush of business, to execute orders at a moment's notice.

Orders should be set out clearly and legibly on a separate sheet of paper.

All letters and enquiries will at all times receive my prompt and careful attention.

PACKING AND DESPATCHING

All packing is done by the most up-to-date methods and under my personal supervision, and irrespective of the distance which orders are to be forwarded, clients may rest assured that their trees will reach their destination in perfect condition.

A small charge is made (just sufficient to defray actual cost of material used) for packing bales for rail or shipment.

CITY DEPOT

I deliver trees in the markets free of charge through my agents, Messrs. Gardeners' Supply Stores, Ltd., whose store is situated in Grenfell Street, New Market. Customers desirous of having their trees delivered in this manner should give me at least three days' notice before they require delivery, stating the number of their stand and in which market they are located.

VISITORS

An inspection of my stock is cordially invited, and visitors are always welcome at the nurseries (Saturday afternoons and Sundays excepted).

CATALOGUES

Catalogues are sent post free to any address upon request. These Catalogues are costly, and when finished with your copy, please do not destroy same, but by passing same on to your neighbour you will be rendering me a service, besides prolonging the usefulness of the Catalogue, as a reference to the characteristics of the varieties described therein.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

My terms are strictly nett cash, and all unknown clients must send remittance with order or provide a satisfactory Adelaide reference.

Orders which are to be railed to unknown clients will be forwarded through the S.A. Railways Cash on Delivery Collect system unless the order is accompanied by a remittance.

All prices quoted in this Catalogue (plus cost of packing if trees are to be railed or shipped) are free on rail at Balhannah or delivered in the markets.

When I deliver trees at the Balhannah Railway Station and receive the railways receipt for same my responsibility ceases with regards to rough usage, damage, or loss during transit, as the prices quoted in this Catalogue are free on rail at Balhannah or at my agency in Grenfell Street, New Market, or delivered in Adelaide.

NON - WARRANTY

Every possible care is taken to send out every tree from these nurseries true to name; nevertheless, mistakes will sometimes occur; but I give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the growth description or productiveness, and will in no case hold myself responsible for any greater amount than that actually paid for any trees which may prove to be untrue to label. If the purchaser does not accept the goods under these conditions they must be at once returned to me.

PRICES

All prices are strictly nett cash and are subject to the Non-Warranty printed on page 5.

The prices for each class will be found under their respective headings, but the following points should be noted:—

The single tree rate applies in all instances where the order does not exceed six trees; or where the order does not contain six trees

of one class, irrespective of the total number of trees in the order.

From six trees to fifty the dozen rate applies.

From fifty trees to 250 the hundred rate applies.

For larger quantities I am prepared to quote special rates, according to the quantity required and the number of varieties contained in the order. Submit your requirements to me and allow me to quote without obligation. All quotations are subject to the Non Warranty clause printed on page 5.

No complaints entertained unless made within 14 days of date of invoice.

Exchange must be added to Cheques, sent in payment of Accounts, and Money Orders made payable at Oakbank.



1937

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30	..	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Plant Citrus and
Evergreen Trees,
April to Mid-May
and September to
Mid-October

The Heart of the Planting Season

Plant
Deciduous Trees
from
end of May to
September

JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	1	2	3	4	..
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..	..	1	2	3	4	..
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECTION 1

CONTAINING

Descriptive Lists of Varieties with Prices, together with Dates of Ripening

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

For Explanatory Notes on Prices, see Page 4

Almonds

In spite of the fact that South Australia has both climate and land more suitable for Almond Culture than any of the other States, we are still in that position which necessitates the importation of large quantities of these nuts from overseas. There is a good market right here for all we can grow, and we have a long way to go before we can hope to catch up with consumption. Plant Almonds for profit and sure market.

Worked on Almond Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

BRANDISE JORDAN (originated in South Australia).—The tree is a strong, upright grower; nuts large and sweet; soft shell.

CALIFORNIAN PAPER SHELL (Hatch's Nonpareil).—Tree of spreading habit, strong grower, a heavy and regular bearer of the paper shell type; one of the best.

CHELLASTON—Hardy and thrifty grower and heavy bearer of good quality nuts. Has recently come to the front as one of the leading varieties in a number of districts.

COMMERCIAL—Tree of very strong habit and distinct foliage; nuts long and large, with a plump, sweet kernel; tree a regular and abundant bearer; soft shell.

GOLDEN STATE (originated in California).—Described as a great and regular bearer; large, with a full, smooth kernel and a soft shell.

I.X.L.—Tree a strong, upright grower, almost as straight growing as Brandise Jordan; nuts fairly large, with good kernel; the shell is thin, light in colour; a good bearer.

JOHNSON'S PROLIFIC—A large soft-shelled variety of excellent merit. One of the best recent introductions.

JORDAN TRUE—A valuable hard shell variety, possessing a fine plump kernel of good quality; tree half spreading in habit.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Tree a rapid grower, leaves rather large, extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nuts large and long; fine flavour.

PEERLESS—A chance seedling which originated at Riverside. The nut resembles Brandise in size and shape, but the shell is smoother and brighter in colour, and has a better kernel. Brandise and Peerless, planted alternately, soon form a splendid breakwind. The nut ripens about 10 days before Brandise.

WHITE NONPAREIL—Raised and distributed by Mr. Charles Pitt. The tree is a stronger grower of spreading habit; nuts large; white shell; a far heavier bearer than Brandise.

WHITE BRANDIS—A heavy cropping seedling from Brandise Jordan. Similar shape and quality but of a lighter appearance.

New Almond

ELMSDALE—A new paper-shelled variety of unusual merit. Has superior qualities to Californian Paper Shell and is a heavy cropper. Originating at Balhannah, it succeeds well in the cooler districts of the State. Has been fruited for years at Balhannah, and has also been reported upon from the Adelaide Plains very favourably. Sheds its husk much easier than Californian Paper Shell, and although the kernel is slightly smaller, it nevertheless outweighs the Californian.

Apples

Through strenuous administration of export conditions, South Australia now enjoys the position of leader of the Commonwealth as regards the quality of her export Apples and Pears. The greatest need of the industry at the moment is the elimination of unsuitable varieties. In the following list only those varieties which are marked * can be recommended for export, and even this list will probably be abbreviated in the near future.

All worked on Northern Spy Blight-proof Stocks.

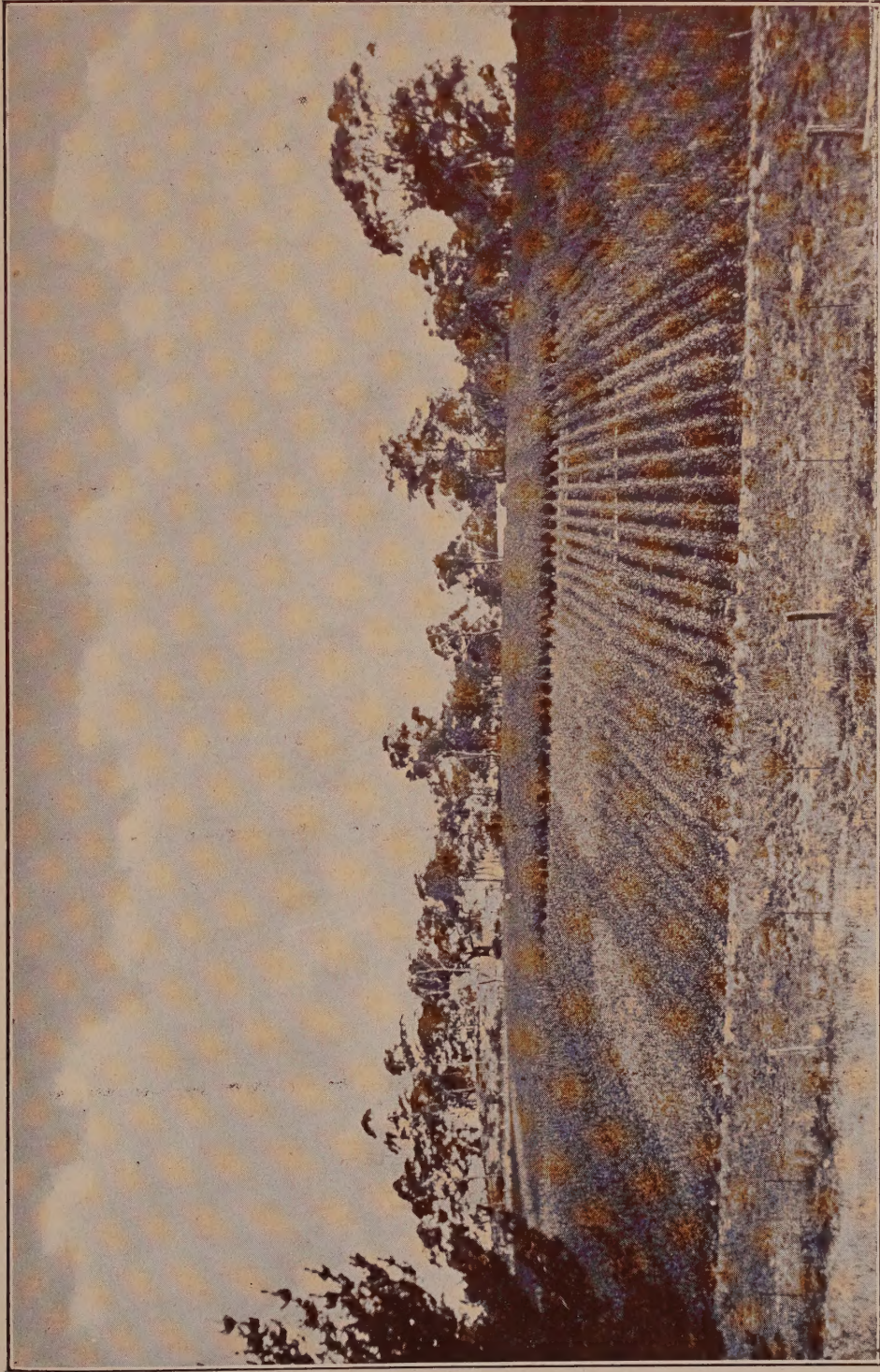
Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

***CLEOPATRA**—Medium to large, oblong to conical; skin clear yellow; flesh whitish, juicy and rich; good dessert quality. Grown extensively for export throughout all

the drier apple districts of the Commonwealth. A consistent and very heavy bearer.

Medium Late.



General view of portion of eastern block containing over 100,000 trees.

***DELICIOUS**—A most beautiful and delicious Apple from Iowa. Tree a strong grower, hardy, and most prolific bearer; fine colour and exquisite flavour.

Late

***DUNN'S FAVOURITE**—Fruit large, clear waxen yellow, with brownish red cheek. A good solid, late-keeping cooking Apple; also useful for dessert. Largely grown for export. Very prolific and succeeds in warmer districts.

Late

EMPEROR ALEXANDER—One of the largest and most beautiful Apples in cultivation; an excellent market variety; good cooking; fair dessert.

Early

ESOPUS SPITZENBURGH—Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, covered with rich red; first-class dessert; crops well.

Medium

***FIVE CROWN** (London Pippin)—Fruit medium size; skin greenish yellow with brownish cheek; good cooking or dessert; does well in the cooler parts; fruit keeps well, and is a fair export variety.

Late

***GLENKYLE RED**—This very beautiful Apple originated as a sport from the well-known Rome Beauty. It has all the qualities of Rome Beauty, but instead of being striped red is of a deep red colour over three-quarters of the fruit.

Late

***GRANNY SMITH**—A large and juicy Appie of a greenish yellow colour; late, heavy bearer, and highly esteemed. A leading export line.

Late

GRAVENSTEIN—Fruit medium, conical, yellow and red; flesh rich and juicy. Excellent quality. One of the best very early Apples in cultivation.

Early

***JONATHAN**—An American Apple of great excellence; fruit medium size, roundish, conical; skin clear light yellow, almost covered with bright rich red, dark red where fully exposed. Of first dessert quality, an early bearer, excellent for market or export, a leading commercial variety.

Medium

NORTHERN SPY—Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow, covered with light and dark

stripes of purplish red; flesh white, fine grained, and delicious; first-class dessert; blight proof. Shy bearer until trees are matured.

Late

***ROKEWOOD**—Fruit medium, roundish, conical, evenly shaped; skin rich orange and crimson; flesh very firm, juicy, with a strong, aromatic flavour; very prolific and a late keeper; kitchen; succeeds splendidly in the driest localities.

Very Late.

***ROME BEAUTY**—Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, shaded and striped with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, and juicy. A remarkably handsome fruit of good dessert quality; good exporter.

Late

***RED STATESMAN**—Similar to Statesman, but much brighter colour.

Late.

***STATESMAN**—Fruit large, bright golden, striped and shaded crimson; good keeper; very prolific.

Late

***STAYMAN'S WINESAP**—Sent from America as one of the most handsome varieties in cultivation. High quality dessert.

Medium

***STONE PIPPIN**—Fruit large, greenish yellow tinted with dull red; a very solid and late-keeping variety; kitchen.

Late

STRAWBERRY PIPPIN—Fruit large, yellow, and deep red; a very handsome and first class Apple, which does not succeed in many places, and is fast going out of favour on that account. Tree is very strong grower. The fruit will keep till August.

Late

***TASMA** (formerly known as Democrat)—This Apple is a seedling raised in Southern Tasmania; a late dessert Apple of brilliant red colour and fine flavour. Fruit medium to large, and will keep without cool storage.

Very Late.

TWENTY OUNCE (called Maiden's Blush in South Australia)—Fruit large; skin smooth, greenish yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant sub-acid flavour; good cooking or dessert.

Early

***YATES**—Fruit small; skin whitish yellow splashed and shaded with red; flesh white, sometimes stained red near the skin; tender, juicy, good quality; keeps very late.

Very Late.

Apricots

South Australia can produce Apricots equal to those grown anywhere in the world. Those varieties used for canning and drying are recommended. Not suitable for the cooler districts of the State.

Worked on Seedling Apricot Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

BLLENHEIM—A good, early Apricot, ripening second week December; large deep yellow; productive.

Early

MOORPARK (Temple's)—Fruit large; skin yellowish green, brownish red on the sunny side; flesh bright orange; parts freely from the stone. The most popular variety for market, canning, or drying.

End of December and Early January

NEWCASTLE EARLY—Medium size; rich golden yellow, with a red cheek; a regular bearer, ripening before Oullins; requires to be heavily thinned.

End November

OULLINS' EARLY—A very large early Apricot; a popular market variety and a very heavy bearer; fruit pale yellow, medium quality.

Early December

RIVERSIDE—A chance seedling which originated in Riverside Nursery! fruit large to

very large, roundish oval, of best quality; skin yellowish green, with a red cheek where exposed. Tree a strong grower with short-jointed wood and large foliage; a sure bearer of fine fruit, ripening a fortnight before Moorpark.

Middle of December

ROYAL—Large oval, with flattened sides; skin yellow, with a red flush on the sunny side; excellent canning or drying.

Middle to End of December

SKUSE'S LATE—A late variety originated in S.A. Owing to its cropping qualities, is the best very late variety we have.

TILTON—Fruit large, rich Apricot colour; productive; good for all purposes.

Mid-season

TREVATT—Fruit somewhat resembles Shipleys. Is an enormous cropper, and is fast becoming a leading variety in the Murray Valley.

APRICOTS WORKED ON MYRABOLAN PLUM ROOT.

In wet localities the Apricot will thrive on the Plum root, whereas it would not succeed on the Apricot. I can supply Moorpark and several other leading varieties on this stock if required. This stock is preferred by some planters to the Apricot for general work.

Cherries

Cherries from South Australia now find their way on to the markets of New South Wales and Victoria. We have in this State the recognized premier cherry belt of the Commonwealth, a tract of land in the Adelaide Hills which produces cherries equal to the best in the world. If you are fortunate enough to have cherry land, do not leave it idle. Plant Cherry trees this season.

All worked on Mazzard Cherry Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

BEDFORD'S PROLIFIC—Large handsome black; flesh tender, rich, and good; heavy bearer; medium.

BIGGAREAU NAPOLEON—Fruit large amber, dotted with red, with a fine crimson cheek; flesh firm, rich, and sweet; one of the best; medium. The most popular bottling variety.

BIGGAREAU TWYFORD—Fruit large, bright red, very sweet and excellent; tree very prolific; early.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin purplish black; tree strong, erect grower, with large foliage; medium.

DRIVER'S UP-TO-DATE—Fruit large, resembling St. Margaret, but is not so liable to crack after rain; a valuable late variety for shipping.

EARLY LYONS.—Very large, almost black when full ripe; flesh firm. Tree very strong grower; one of the best early.

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE.—Fruit medium size skin dark purple, almost black. Tree hardy, fairly strong grower. One of the best very early dark Cherries, but inclined to be shy bearer.

EARLY RIVERS.—A splendid early black Cherry, with small stone and fine quality; prolific and hangs well.

FLORENCE (known as WATERLOO in S.A.)—Fruit large roundish, heart shape; skin pale amber, flushed and mottled with bright red. One of the best late Cherries for market or packing.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK.—Large and heavy bearer; early.

NOBLE.—A very large dark red Cherry; flesh firm and rich; very late.

ST. MARGARET.—Fruit very large, obtuse heart shape; skin deep purple to black; ripens late, and is one of the best for market or packing.

WATERLOO.—See Florence.

WERDER'S EARLY BLACK.—Fruit large, heart shaped; flesh tender and juicy, rich flavour; a first-class variety; early.

WILLIAM'S FAVOURITE.—Introduced by Mr. Driver, of Summertown, the raiser of that well-known variety, Driver's Up-to-Date. A late, dark Cherry, of Margaret type, ripening just after that variety. Does not bruise, and for this reason can be packed with safety. Does not crack. A valuable late Cherry.

Damsons

Worked on Myrabolan Plum Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

COLE'S PROLIFIC.—Good size for a Damson; a good quality and a heavy bearer.

ENGLISH.—Small, round, purple, good preserving. The tree is an enormous bearer and the fruit will hang for weeks after it is ripe.

FARLEIGH PROLIFIC.—Fruit large for a Damson; roundish; an enormous bearer.

HEREFORD.—Medium, a good quality, and a great bearer.

Figs

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

BLACK ISCHIA.—Large, dark purple; a very fine Fig. Second Week January.

CASTLE KENNEDY.—Large, dark brown; tender, rich flavour. End of December.

TURKEY.—Medium to large, brownish-red; rich and good.

End of February to Middle of March.

WHITE ADRIATIC.—Large; skin whitish; flesh red; good drying.

February.

WHITE GENOA.—Medium to large; brown; very rich; dries well.

First Week of January.

Japanese Plums

Worked on Myrabolan Plum Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

BURBANK.—Fruit large, round; red, with a lilac bloom; flesh yellow, very juicy; flavour excellent. Tree strong grower and an enormous cropper. Early January.

CLIMAX.—The fruit is heart-shaped, larger than Burbank, very highly coloured, and is ripe about a week before that variety. Tree extremely vigorous and prolific. One of the best Jap. Plums grown.

End of December.

FORMOSA.—Tree strong, upright grower; large thick, heavy foliage; blooms with Burbank; bears heavy crop, resembles Kelsey and Wickson in size. Colour red, shading from rather light to deep cherry; flesh pale yellow, very sweet, rich, and delicious. Good packing and shipping variety. One of the best and earliest of the Japs.

Middle December.

KELSEY.—Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin yellow, reddish purple where exposed; flesh yellow, solid; and firm when ripe, juicy and rich; stone very small; heavy bearer.

March.

OCTOBER PURPLE—Fruit very large, purple, heart-shaped; flesh amber yellow, red beneath the skin, firm, juicy, sweet, and of most delicious flavour; clingstone. Tree a strong grower and very prolific. Ripens just before Kelsey.

End of February.

RUBIO—Large, crimson fruit; flesh deep crimson throughout, very firm, fine quality; excellent shipper; rather liable to scald in excessive heat.

End of January.

SANTA ROSA—The fruits are very large; deep purplish crimson, with pale blue bloom; the flesh near the skin is purple, shaded with rosy scarlet and pale amber towards the stone; ripens with the earliest

about a week before Climax. The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower resembling Wickson; heavy bearer; moderately early bloomer.

December 20th to 30th.

SATSUMA (Blood Plum)—Fruit large, round, dark red to the stone, which is small; ripens middle of February, and will keep a fortnight after being gathered.

Middle February.

SHIPPER—Fruit large round, very highly coloured of excellent quality when ripe. The fruit will hang for three weeks after it is coloured and is one of the best for packing and shipping.

End of February.

WICKSON—Fruit glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom, stone small, flesh of fine texture, sugary, and delicious; will keep for two weeks or more after ripening.

End of January.

Loquats

By judicious thinning, fruit of immense size can be obtained from the following varieties. These do not succeed in the colder districts, but do well on the Adelaide Plains, especially if irrigated.

Worked on Quince Stocks.

Retail Prices: 2/6 each; 24/ per dozen. See prices page 4.

CHATSWORTH VICTORY—Fruit very large, with thick flesh; ripens late, and is of very superior quality. The tree is a strong grower and good bearer, and is undoubtedly one of the best.

ENORMITY—The largest Loquat grown and much sought after because of its size.

Quality medium. Good bearer.

Late.

HERD'S MAMMOTH—Fruit nearly as large as Chatsworth Victory, but ripening a little earlier; both varieties produce magnificent fruit if given good cultivation.

Nectarines

Come into bearing quickly and interplanted with apples will provide revenue while the apple trees are becoming established. As their useful life is comparatively short, they can be removed when the apples are in full profit. Goldmine will stand the cooler climate of our apple districts, and yield profitable crops.

Worked on Seedling Peach Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

ALBERT VICTOR—Fruit large; skin greenish white, with a carmine pink; flesh greenish white, very juicy.

Middle January.

COOZA—A recently introduced Nectarine of N.S.W. origin. Described by the raiser as very large and of splendid colour. A vigorous grower, producing heavy crops with utmost regularity; fruit rich and juicy and perfect freestone.

Middle to End of February

EARLY RIVERS—This grand Nectarine was raised by T. F. Rivers & Son, the English nurserymen. Fruit very large, skin light yellow, marked with red in the shade, rich crimson in the sun.

1st to 10th January.

GOLDMINE—Fruit very large, roundish oval; colour bright bronzy red; enormously productive and a perfect freestone. The most popular Nectarine for drying and canning.

End of January to second week of February.



Budding Almonds, January, 1937.

IRREWARRA—Medium size, very highly coloured, and excellent quality.

5th to 15th December.

LEE'S SEEDLING—Fruit large and brilliantly coloured, very rich flavour; commences to bear very early, and is one of the best; ripens before early Rivers, when Nectarines are scarce.

End of December

LIPPIATT'S PROLIFIC—Fruit round, medium to large; dark red or greenish yellow ground; flesh white and of good colour; prolific cropper.

End of January

MRS. DR. CHISHOLM—A Medium sized, highly coloured Nectarine; very early, very productive. The best first early Nectarine. 15th December to 25th December

NEW BOY—Fruit large; skin creamy white, almost covered with brilliant crimson; flesh

white, juicy, and sugary, and good flavour. One of the best, and second only to Goldmine for drying and canning.

Middle to End of January
First Week of February

STANWICK—Large; skin greenish, with dull red cheek.

Middle of February

W. C. FRIPP—A very large, white fleshed clingstone Nectarine of good quality; colour cream, with bright red cheek. Valued on account of its lateness.

Middle to End of March

ZEALANDIA—A very large roundish Nectarine, ripening just after New Boy; skin light yellow, splashed and streaked with crimson; flesh white, juicy, and melting; freestone. One of the very best dessert varieties which will always command best prices on account of its large size.

Peaches

Commence bearing the second or third year from planting. Peaches are quick revenue producers. The warmer districts are most suitable for their culture, although several varieties do well in the hills districts.

Worked on Seedling Peach Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

ANZAC—Ripens before Hales Early. A first class, highly coloured market variety of recent introduction. An acquisition to our Peach lists.

End December

BRIGGS' RED MAY—Fruit large when well grown; skin whitish green in the shade, deep red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy, and rich. One of the best early varieties. Rather shy bearer.

10th to 25th December

DUCHESS OF CORNWALL—An early freestone of medium size and good quality; skin creamy yellow, with red striped cheek; melting and delicious; an excellent variety for home use.

5th to 20th December

EARLY CRAWFORD—Very large, oblong; skin rich golden yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, very rich and sugary. Excellent market or canning; also one of the best for drying.

Middle of January

ELBERTA—Fruit very large; skin a fine yellow, highly coloured with rich red; flesh firm, very fine grained, with an abundance of rich juice. Undoubtedly one of the best and most profitable in cultivation for market purposes.

End of January

FINLAYSON'S SEEDLING—Fruit large to very large, almost round, well coloured, and of first quality, the flesh being almost equal to the mid-season varieties. Ripens with Sea Eagle, and is one of the best late Peaches we have.

Middle to End of February

HALE'S EARLY—Fruit large, round; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark, rich red; flesh creamy white, juicy, melting, and well flavoured. A valuable Peach, ripening just after the first early varieties.

End of December

HIGH'S EARLY CANADA—Fruit large; skin yellowish white, with broken stripes and markings of crimson; flesh tender, rich, and melting. One of the handsomest and best of the very early varieties.

10th to 20th December

J. H. HALE (Million Dollar Peach)—Large uniform shape and bright colour resembling of its season, and will sell anywhere.

Elberta. Colours well before maturing and flesh texture is similar to that of the Clings. Will carry well and is excellent canning. Ripens about a week before Elberta.

Third Week of January

LADY PALMERSTON—Medium to large; globular; skin greenish yellow, marbled and flushed with deep red; flesh yellow, tender, and juicy. It never fails to bear a crop, and is one of the best for market, canning, or drying.

20th February to 6th March

LOUIS GROGNET—Fruit very large; skin cream colour, with dark red cheek, often marbled with red; flesh white, very melting and juicy; ripens just after Hale's Early and before Mountain Rose. The tree is a good, strong grower, and bears heavily. This is a variety no market grower should be without, as it is undoubtedly the finest

Third Week of January

MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE—Fruit large and round; skin greenish, covered with dark red. A late Peach of good quality; flesh white; hardy and prolific.

End of February

MILLCENT — Handsome heavy cropping variety. Bright colour and good quality.

Mid February.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Fruit large; skin whitish yellow in the shade, but covered with bright, rich red where exposed; flesh tender, melting, and rich. This is one of the best mid-season Peaches we have, combining size, great beauty, and quality.

14th to 20th January

PEREGRINE—A distinct variety, distinguished by its good constitution and productiveness. Fruit large and handsome with a brilliant crimson skin; flesh rich and highly flavoured; freestone; ripens just before the mid-season varieties.

Second Week of January

PRIZETAKER—Very similar to Smiths in appearance and quality but ripens mid to end of February. This is the latest white freestone I catalogue. For a very late variety it has exceptional merit and I can thoroughly recommend it.

SALWAY—Very large; skin golden yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh yellow; firm, and moderately juicy. One of the best for canning.

Second Week of March

SEA EAGLE—Fruit large to very large; skin pale yellow, with a bright, red cheek where exposed. A very heavy bearer.

Middle to End of February

SMITHS—A white fleshed freestone of exceptional merit. Skin cream with red blush where exposed to sun. Firm fleshed until fully ripe and then becomes extremely juicy with a flavour which places it in the front rank of dessert peaches. Ripens just as Elberta is finishing.

SURECROP—A sure and abundant cropper; fruit handsome; flesh white and melting; vigorous grower and very hardy.

10th to 20th January

TRIUMPH—The earliest yellow flesh Peach known; fruit large, round, almost covered with deep red; a valuable variety, ripening immediately after Red May. Tree a strong healthy grower and prolific.

Third Week in December

WIGGINS—An early freestone of large size and most highly coloured, ripening just after the early sorts have finished. Tree very hardy and prolific. Valuable for market or home use.

End of December

WRIGHT'S EARLY—A valuable early variety which has recently come under the notice of South Australian growers. Pale greenish yellow, covered with rich, crimson dots. Flesh white, juicy and excellent quality. Consistent cropper. Colours well before ripening. (This description is from the exact records of the Blackwood Government Orchard, and were kindly supplied by Mr. Fowler, Government Orchardist).

End December, early January.

ZERBES—Good dessert variety. Highly coloured, heavy cropper, early mid-season. A good market variety ripening when peaches are scarce.

Early Mid-season

CANNING CLINGSTONES.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A favourite canning variety. Good cropper, the fruit being very even in size, and is clear yellow right to the stone, which is small and smooth.

Early March

GOODMAN'S CHOICE—Heavy and regular bearer of medium sized fruit, and one of the finest yellow fleshed canning clings in cultivation, flavour, and appearance, leaving nothing to be desired.

Late February

PHILLIPS—A recently introduced large yellow cling, without colour at pit, which is very small. The most popular late canning variety in California.

End of February

PULLAR'S—A large, highly coloured Peach of slightly irregular shape; highly esteemed in Victoria for canning.

End of March

RIVERSIDE (formerly known as **LATE RED ITALIAN**)—Fruit very large, almost round; skin greenish, with dark red cheek. The tree is a strong grower and a very heavy bearer. A valuable variety for stewing and canning.

End of March to End of April

SIMS—A new variety from California, which has now fruited in South Australia. Fruit large to very large, almost perfectly round; skin golden yellow, with faint flush on one side; flesh deep yellow of very fine texture, firm and rich and clear yellow at pit, which is small. Ripens just after Orange Cling, and promises to be one of our best canning varieties.

Middle to End of February

Plums

Do well in any locality, and come into bearing quickly. No home garden is complete without its plum trees.

Worked on Myrobolan Plum Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

ANGELINA BURDETT—Fruit above medium, roundish; dark purple, rich, juicy, and for market or drying. The tree is a strong grower, and matured trees bear heavily.

Early

CHERRY PLUM—Medium; bright red; good cooking, but as a rule not a heavy bearer.

Very Early

CLYMAN—Fruit large; skin dark purplish red when fully ripe. The fruit is three times as large as Rivers' Prolific and ripens earlier. Tree a strong grower, productive. The best very early shipping Plum.

Very Early

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Large oval yellow; juicy, rich, and excellent; good drying, preserving, or dessert.

Late

DIAMOND—Fruit very large, oval; skin black, covered with a blue bloom; flesh yellow; a good preserving variety. Tree a very heavy bearer.

Mid-season

EARLY NEW ORLEANS—Medium size, roundish oval; skin dark red, purple in the sun; good dessert or preserving. A first-class market variety.

Early

GIANT—(introduced by Luther Burbank, and is said to be a cross between Prune d'Agen and Pond's Seedling)—Tree is a strong grower with large foliage; fruit large to very large flesh yellow, skin brilliant carmine; flavour good, freestone. One of the best for market and shipping; not a good drying prune.

February

GRAND DUKE (Rivers')—Fruit large, oval, deep purple; flesh yellow, firm, very rich, and juicy. A very heavy bearer and one of the best late Plums known.

February

GREEN GAGE—Fruit medium size, round; skin greenish yellow when fully ripe. One of the best flavoured dessert Plums.

January

IMPERIAL DE MILAN—Fruit large, roundish oval, a little one-sided; skin deep purple, with thick blue blooms; flesh greenish, juicy, very rich and sugary.

Late

JEFFERSON—Fruit largest size, oval; skin yellow, with reddish cheek where exposed to the sun. One of the most desirable of all dessert Plums, and one of the best for preserving or drying.

February

KIRK'S—Fruit above medium size, roundish skin dark purple, covered with bright blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, firm but juicy, and very richly flavoured; one of the best dark Plums.

Mid-season

MONFRIES' GOLDEN DROP—Fruit large; resembles Egg Plum in size and shape, but is of better quality. The fruit has a beautiful red cheek where exposed to the sun; tree a heavy bearer.

February

PRESIDENT—Very large, oval; deep purple, with a blue bloom; sweet and rich; freestone; and abundant bearer; late.

March

REINE CLAUDE DU BAVAY—Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, covered with a thin bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, and melting, with a sugary, rich, excellent flavour. Tree a vigorous grower and productive.

End of February.

RIVERS' EARLY PROLIFIC—Below medium, purple, very prolific; excellent preserving,

good dessert. Tree a very heavy bearer. December.

TRAGEDY—Fruit large; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet; ripens end of December, and can be gathered fully a week earlier. Tree a rapid grower.

End of December.

Prunes

Like Plums, these will do in any district. They are easily dried and provide delicious dishes throughout the winter when fruit is scarce.

Worked on Myrabolan Plum Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

PRUNE d'AGEN (French Prune).—Medium oval, purple, sweet, rich and sugary; very productive. This is the standard variety for drying, and has been extensively planted.

February.

ROBE DE SARGENT—Very similar to Prune d'Agen in shape and colour, but larger; ripens about 10 days after d'Agen; an equally heavy bearer. One of the most profitable drying Prunes.

February.

SPLENDOUR PRUNE—A magnificent Prune raised by Luther Burbank, and is the result

of crossing Prune d'Agen with Ponds' Seedling; in shape and colour it resembles Prune d'Agen, but is three times as large, and ripens from a week to 10 days earlier. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Succeeds best in dry districts.

End of January.

SUGAR PRUNE—Fruit large, even in size, very rich and sugary and ripens about 14 days before Splendour. Tree a strong grower and is said to be unusually prolific.

End of January.

TRAGEDY—See Plums.

Pears

At present Pears are the most profitable fresh fruit in the export class. Those varieties marked * are recommended for export.

Worked on Seedling Pear Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

***BEURRE BOSC**—Large pyriform; skin almost covered with thin russet; a dessert Pear of the highest excellence; a first-class export variety.

Late Autumn.

CLAPP'S FAVOURITE—Medium to large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh melting and buttery; first-class dessert. The most profitable early Pear.

Summer.

***DUCHESS**—See Williams' Bon Chretien.

***GLOU MORCEAU**—Large obovate; skin yellow; flesh buttery, melting, and very juicy; of best dessert quality. Very valuable late export and market variety.

Winter.

HOWELL—Fruit large; light waxen yellow; heavy bearer, following Williams' Bon Chretien. A first-class market Pear, and should be largely grown.

***JOSEPHINE DE MALINES**—Medium size, roundish oblate; skin greenish yellow; flesh very juicy, melting, and richly flavoured. A good bearer and long keeper; has proved a valuable shipping variety.

Winter.

L'INCONNUE—Medium; greenish yellow; very juicy and sugary; an early and a heavy bearer.

Winter.

MADAM COLE—Small to medium, almost covered with russet, first-class dessert.

Winter.

***PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH** (raised by Mr. Packham, of Molong, N.S.W.)—It is of beautiful shape, large, and of the most perfect flavour. A good grower, early and prolific bearer, ripe in April. Splendid export and canning variety.

Autumn.

PASSANS DU PORTUGAL (known as Lemon Bergamot)—Medium to large; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh sugary and juicy. A first-class variety, ripening in February.

Summer.

***WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN** (Bartlett), commonly called Duchesse in this State—Fruit large; skin clear yellow, sometimes tinged red; flesh melting, buttery, with a

powerful musky aroma. The best of its season; the most popular canning and export Pear in existence.

Summer.

WINTER COLE—Medium; pale yellow and russet; flesh melting, exceedingly rich and juicy, exquisite flavour.

Winter.

Quinces

Quinces will thrive in any locality and will often provide a means of obtaining revenue from land which would otherwise be waste. They do exceptionally well on the banks of drains or creeks, need no attention whatever, and will yield heavy crops of fruit very soon after planting. The cost of production being so small, they pay well even at a very small price per case.

Worked on Barren Quince Stocks.

Retail Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- per dozen; £5 per 100.

Special Quotations for larger quantities. See Prices page 4.

MASTER'S EARLY—Fruit large and good, roundish; skin golden yellow; a very handsome Quince.

Early.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH—Fruit enormous size, of very even outline; mild, pleasant flavour, and unsurpassed for cooking. A grand exhibition variety, and the first Quince to ripen.

Mid-season.

PINEAPPLE.—Fruit medium size; clear golden yellow. Makes a superior jelly, and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking Apple; possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavour.

Mid-season

SMYRNA—The tree is a rapid, strong grower, and immensely prolific; commences to bear the second year from the bud. The fruit is very large and of a lovely lemon colour, presenting a fine appearance. The flesh when cooked is very tender, having a delicious flavour. The fruit ripens in April, and will keep till September. The best late Quince in existence.

Very Late.

VAN DEMAN—A seedling of Portugal, but unlike that variety a heavy and constant bearer of most superior flavour and quality.

Mid-season.

Walnuts

Seedlings 2/6 each; 24/ per dozen.

Worked Varieties.

The following varieties are propagated from the best strains obtainable, and besides being much more free of disease than the seedlings, have the advantage of being entirely true to type and come into bearing very much earlier than the seedlings, Wilson's Wonder having carried nuts whilst still in the nursery row during its first year from the bud.

Prices: 7/6 per tree; £4 per dozen.

FRANQUETTE—Strong grower and most resistant to blight. One of the best commercial Walnuts grown.

FRESHFORD GEM—A South Australian seedling, of Highbury. Its resistance to blight of exceptional merit raised by L. J. blight and its early bearing qualities make

it one of the most popular of recent introductions.

WILSON'S WONDER—Nuts of immense size. Commences to bear very early and is practically free from blight in the warmer districts. The most popular Walnut grown for dessert use.

Grape Vines

No home garden is complete without its grape vines. A trellis will provide shade as well as fruit, and will add value to your property.

Retail Prices: 9d. each; 7/6 per dozen; 30/ per 100; £6 per 1,000, except where otherwise stated. (See page 4.)

BELAS BLANC—Bunch large; berries oval; greenish white skin, rather tough; packs and carries well.

BLACK HAMBURGH—A well-known and popular table grape; bunches large to medium, heavily shouldered, and well set; berries roundish oval, deep blue-black, covered with blue bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender, rich, and sugary; ripens medium early.

BLACK PRINCE—Bunches long and generally without shoulders; berries above medium oval; skin thick, deep purplish black; flesh tender, very juicy, with a rich and sprightly flavour; ripens soon after Black Hamburg.

CRYSTAL—Bunch large; berries medium to large; skin white; medium.

DAIRA (Almeria)—Bunch large; berries medium to large; roundish oval; skin very tough, greenish yellow; a very late-keeping variety, which has been successfully exported to England.

DORADILLO—Bunch large and closely set; berries medium to large, amber; a tremendous bearer and good late packing grape; quality medium.

GREEN'S EARLY—Berries and bunch medium; skin greenish white, sets well; ripens very early.

GROS COLMAN—Bunches very large; berries very large and round; skin dark purple or black; flesh juicy and sweet, with an agreeable flavour; will hang very late if kept dry.

LADY'S FINGERS—Bunches medium to large, loose; berries long, tapering at both ends; skin greenish, becoming quite pink when fully ripe; late.

MALAGA (Black)—Bunch large; berries medium, oval, black; skin tough, quality medium; hangs late and carries well.

MALAGA (Red)—Bunch large; berries large, roundish oval; skin red or reddish purple when fully ripe.

MUSCAT GORDO BLANCO—Bunch large; berries large, pale amber; a far better bearer than Muscat Alexandria, and the best for drying.

MUSCAT HAMBURGH—Bunch medium to large; berries medium, oval, dark reddish purple, becoming black when fully ripe; flesh juicy and rich, with strong Muscat flavour; ripens rather late.

RED MUSCAT (Wood's)—This is a sport from the well-known Muscat Gordo, but the berries are of a beautiful red colour. The vine is just as hardy as Gordo Blanco and bears equally well.

RED PRINCE—Bunches very large; berries large, round, of a deep red colour, becoming almost purple when fully ripe; flesh sweet, firm, and of fairly good flavour; ripens after mid-season.

SULTANA—Bunches medium size and long; berries, medium size, oval; skin pale yellow; flesh without seeds. A very fine table grape, but chiefly valuable for raisin making.

SWEETWATER—Bunch medium size; berries round, greenish white; an old favourite; early.

WALTHAM CROSS—Bunch very large, long, and tapering, berries very large; skin pale amber; flesh firm and solid, with a brisk, pleasant flavour. One of the largest Grapes in cultivation; good market or packing.

WORTLEY HALL—Bunch and berry very large; berries round, black; generally bears a heavy second crop, which is useful for making jelly.

ZANTE CURRANT—This is the Currant of commerce, and is being extensively planted in this State for drying purposes.

SECTION 2

CITRUS

Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, etc.

Oranges

3/6 each; 36/- per doz.

COMPUDA

ST. MICHAEL

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET

VALENCIA LATE

RUBY BLOOD

WASHINGTON NAVEL

Lemons

3/6 each; 36/- per doz.

LISBON

SEEDLESS

Mandarins

3/6 each; 36/- per doz.

BEAUTY OF GLEN RETREAT
DANCYS

EMPEROR
NOBILIS

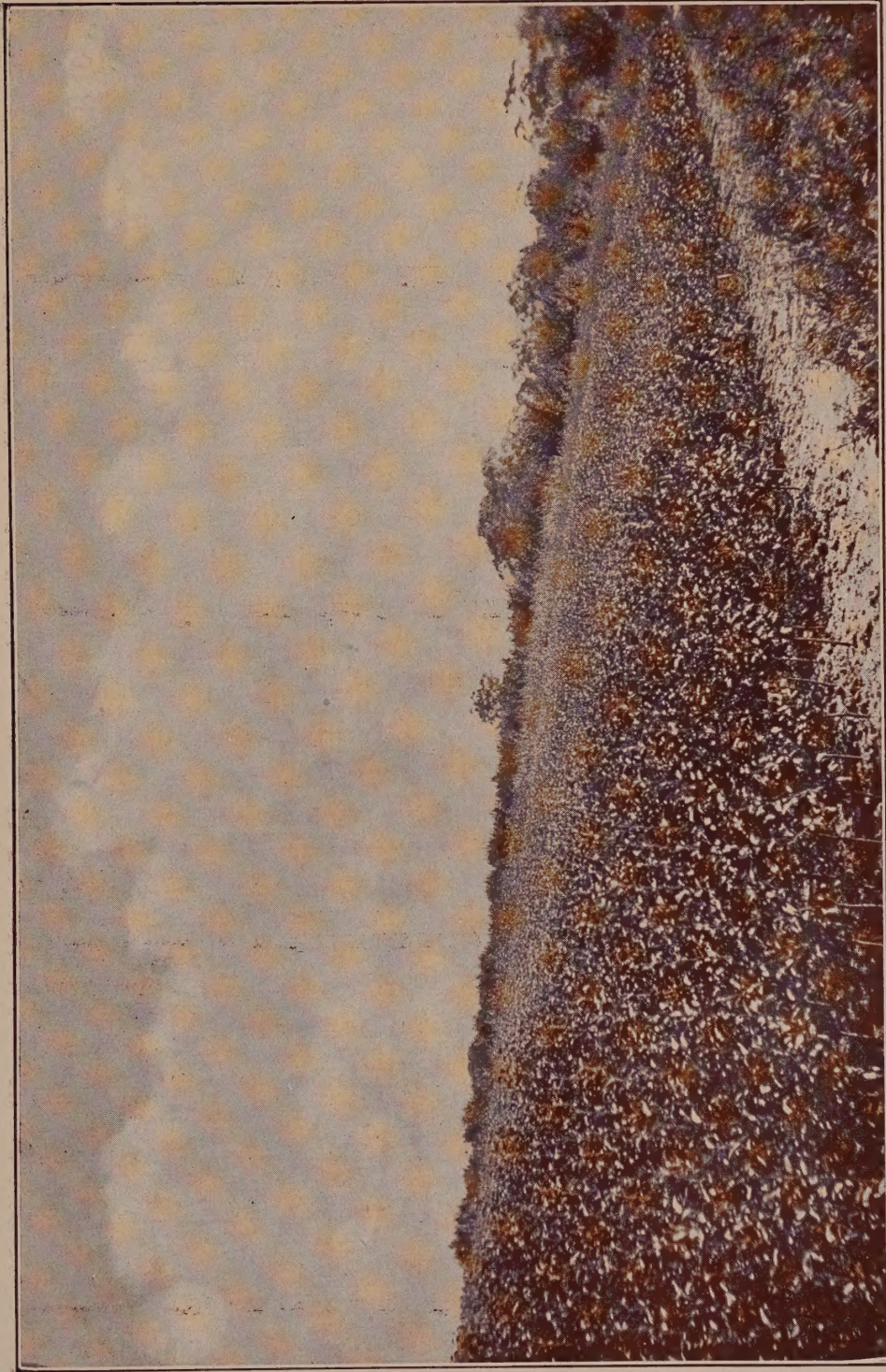
Grape Fruit

3/6 each; 36/- per doz.

MARSH'S SEEDLESS

Above prices are for selected, single balled trees. Special prices for larger quantities upon application.

Also, Citrons, Cumquats, and
Poorman Oranges



Portion of a block containing leading commercial varieties of apples.

SECTION 3

Ornamental and Flowering Deciduous Trees, Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts

Crab Apples

2/6 each.

Very ornamental and valued both for foliage and fruit. Fruit is used for preserves.

CORAL—Very beautiful, one of the best.
DEANS
FAIRY

PAULS IMPERIAL
PURPLE SIBERIAN—Fruit nearly black, and prolific bearer.

Cherries: Double-Flowering Japanese

These can be safely classed as one of the showiest and finest of the flowering trees. They succeed best in a cool climate, and do remarkably well in the Adelaide Hills.

3/6 each.

No. 6—SEMI-DOUBLE, creamy white, splashed with green.
No. 7—BLUSH, CHANGING TO WHITE; large, fine blooms.

No. 8—DOUBLE LARGE WHITE FLOWERS; stems 4 in. long, with three to seven flowers on each; extra fine and free grower.

Double-Flowering Peaches

Very showy during the spring. Succeed well on the Adelaide Plains, but need to be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture to be a success in the Hills.

2/6 each; 24/- doz.

CRIMSON—Flowers very bright crimson.
PINK—Bright pink colour.

WHITE—Flowers pure white.

Double-Flowering and Ornamental Plums

2/6 each; 24/- doz.

A wonderfully hardy section which will succeed in almost any locality. An acquisition to any shrubbery or plantation.

PRUNUS BLIREIANA—Flowers double, very profuse.

PRUNUS MOSERI—Dark crimson purple foliage similar to P. Pissardi, but it gives double rosy pink blossom.

PRUNUS MUME—A most beautiful double-flowering plum. The earliest tree to bloom, commencing to flower in June and continuing until September. The blossoms have a delicate fragrance resembling hyacinth.

PRUNUS PISSARDI—Remarkably ornamental; splendid deep crimson purple foliage and fruit; very beautiful in spring and autumn. Produces a useful fruit similar to Cherry Plum. Very early.

PRUNUS VESUVIUS—An improved variety of Pissardi. Does not produce fruit. Much bolder foliage than Pissardi.

PRUNUS NIGRA—The darkest foliaged variety; very ornamental; bears edible fruit.

Miscellaneous

Retail Prices.

CURRENTS—1/ each; 10/ dozen; 30/ per 100.
GOOSEBERRIES (of sorts)—1/ each; 10/ dozen; 30/ per 100.

LOGANBERRIES—1/ each; 10/ dozen.

MULBERRIES—3/6 each; 35/ dozen.

PASSION FRUIT—1/ each; 10/ dozen.

PERSIMMONS—3/6 each; 35/ dozen.

POMEGRANATES—2/6 each.

RASPBERRIES—4/ dozen; £1 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES (all leading lines)—1/ dozen; 5/ 100; 30/ 100.

SECTION 4

CONTAINING INFORMATION REGARDING

Planting, Spraying, Pollenation, etc.

Advice To Planters

IT has been my endeavour, during the past two or three years, to make this little booklet, which is published annually, as comprehensive and up-to-date as possible, so that it may, besides serving the purpose of a descriptive catalogue, become a reliable and handy book of reference for orchardists, and I wish to recognize the assistance which I have received from the Department of Agriculture in this connection, and to acknowledge the help I have received from the Orchardist, Mr. Fowler, at the Experimental Orchard at Blackwood. My thanks are also due to H. Wicks, senr., of Payneham, whose experience of many years as a nurseryman and orchardist has been placed at my disposal.

While a great number of my clients are experienced orchardists and fruitgrowers, who have become acquainted with the fundamentals of tree-planting through the hard school of experience, and who have little or nothing to learn in this respect, I am constantly coming in contact with new customers who are beginners and anxious to glean all the information possible, and to these latter are the following remarks addressed.

A WORD WITH REGARD TO CHEAP TREES.

Quality in Fruit Trees, as in any other commodity, costs money to produce; but money spent on quality, especially in Fruit Trees, is, without question, a safe and sound investment. The sole purpose of planting Fruit Trees is to produce revenue, and to cultivate them so that their revenue-giving qualities increase each year; therefore, it is indeed poor business to plant cheap trees from unreliable sources and run the risk of discovering after perhaps five or six years that they are not true to name. The loss in such a case is many, many times greater than the original cost of good trees. I mention the above merely to emphasize the fact that so-called cheap trees are often very costly, while a little extra money paid to a firm who make quality and all that it means their one aim, is really a system of tree insurance which will not fail to give a sense of security to the planter.

EARLY PLANTING.

Being confident that the importance of early planting is, in a great number of instances, not fully realized, I venture to make the following remarks with regard to the matter, in the hope that same may be of assistance to any who are in doubt with regard to the best time to plant.

In districts with an average rainfall of 25 in. or under, there are usually great benefits to be obtained by early planting of deciduous trees. To persons who have studied the habits of deciduous fruit trees, it is well known that, although the top portion of the tree appears dormant for three or four months during the winter, the roots do not have a dormant period of more than a few weeks. I have known trees to have a very visible growth of new roots when removed from the nursery bed early in June. Immediately these tender hair roots are exposed to the air they perish, and the tree loses that amount of vitality and has to start afresh. It can, therefore, be readily seen that if a tree is planted in a warm, moist soil, say at the end of May or early in June (providing, of course, that a good rain has taken place, sufficient to thoroughly moisten the soil down to the subsoil), it will be well established in its root system by early spring, and extra growth and vigour will be the result.

VERY LATE PLANTING.

It sometimes occurs that owing to unavoidable circumstances, planting may be delayed, and although the planter is very anxious not to lose a year, he is compelled to do so owing to the fact that the trees become too far advanced to be transplanted with safety. This can now be easily overcome with very little cost. Should a client find himself in these circumstances, I will, upon request, place his trees in cold storage, where they will remain in perfect condition for a long period, and may then be planted with safety, providing, of course, reasonable care be exercised. Persons desirous of employing this method of holding their trees should advise me as early as practicable, as it is essential that the trees be placed in storage before they start into growth.

RECEIVING THE TREES FROM THE NURSERY.

Upon receipt of your trees from the nursery, moisten the roots, but do not leave the trees standing in water. If they are all to be planted within a few days, keep the roots covered with damp bagging, straw, or some similar substance, and keep them in a sheltered place away from winds.

PLUNGING OR HEELING IN.

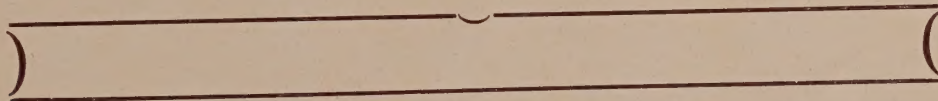
If the trees cannot be planted for some little time, place them, in an upright position, in a shallow trench about 2 ft. wide and 6 to 9 in. deep, and then shake loose earth in amongst the roots, completely covering them with moist soil. Firm them a little, and be sure the soil is kept moist. In this manner it is possible to plunge hundreds of trees in a few feet of ground, and they will be quite all right for a long period during the winter months, and by employing this practice the planter has his trees handy, and can make the best use of every opportunity he has for planting. This is termed plunging or heeling in, and is the usual practice of nurserymen when assembling orders, and I feel sure that if planters would take early delivery of their trees and employ this method of holding them they would find that a great deal of the worry and trouble of planting would be eliminated because of the absence of the need to rush the matter through.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Previous to planting, the soil should be thoroughly broken up as deeply as possible. Subsoil ploughing is to be highly recommended. The ground cannot be worked too much prior to planting, and a year's fallowing, although not essential, is very beneficial. If the soil is well and deeply tilled, as it should be, it is not necessary to take out a larger hole for planting the tree than the size of the roots demand. Mr. G. C. Roeding, one of California's most prominent nurserymen and fruitgrowers, states with regard to this matter:—"Nothing is so beneficial as subsoiling, though planters are often disposed to avoid this additional expense, but where time and conditions will permit, it will do more to promote a fine deep root system and an unusually heavy growth, than any other one thing that can be done in the preparation of the soil."

PLANTING.

To plant the tree, break up the bottom of the hole as deeply as possible and leave the soil a little higher in the centre. Shorten back the roots before planting, taking care to remove with a sharp knife or seccateurs all bruised portions. Mix two or three good double handfuls of bonedust in with the soil as it is filled in, making sure that it is well stirred through the loose earth. There are several methods of marking off the land to be planted. If the ground is very flat, with no undulations, a chain or wire marked off with the distances the trees are to be apart can be employed satisfactorily, after determining three of the boundaries, which must be proved to be at right angles to one another. After marking the two opposite boundaries with pegs at each spot where a tree is to stand, a start can then be made from the third boundary which forms the base, and by stretching the chain between the pegs on the two opposite boundaries, the trees can be placed at the marked spots on the chain or wire. If the ground is at all uneven, this method, of course, would be unsuitable, and the exact locality for each tree must then be marked with a peg, and then by the use of a planting board and two small pegs the trees can be placed on the exact spots where the pegs have stood. The planting board is as illustrated below, and the centre notch is placed around the peg where the tree is to stand. Then place the two small pegs in the notches in the ends of the board. Remove the centre peg and the board, and prepare the hole for the tree. The board is then replaced between the two small pegs, and the tree placed with the stem in the centre notch, and the earth filled in with the tree in that position.



(..... About 6 feet)

Firm the tree in gently by starting on the outside of the hole and working into the centre towards the stem of the tree. The tree should be planted so that the former earth line is about on a level with the surface of the ground. This earth line is easily discernible on the tree by the colour of the bark.

When finishing, the earth should be heaped around the tree trunk about an inch or so higher than the ground level, and should slope from there to the ground level at the edge of the hole. This for two reasons: The filled-in earth will sink a little after planting. It is very inadvisable to have the surface immediately surrounding the tree in the form of a basin, and so collect the surplus water around the tree stem, allowing the filled-in soil to become sodden.

CULTIVATION.

Remember the first few years are most important to the young trees, and cultivation is the keynote to successful growth. It is bad business for the grower to neglect trees after having invested his money in them, and is also a poor advertisement for the nurseryman. The planted area should be thoroughly tilled throughout the summer months, and especially should a good mulch of loose earth be kept around the stems of the trees.

PRUNING.

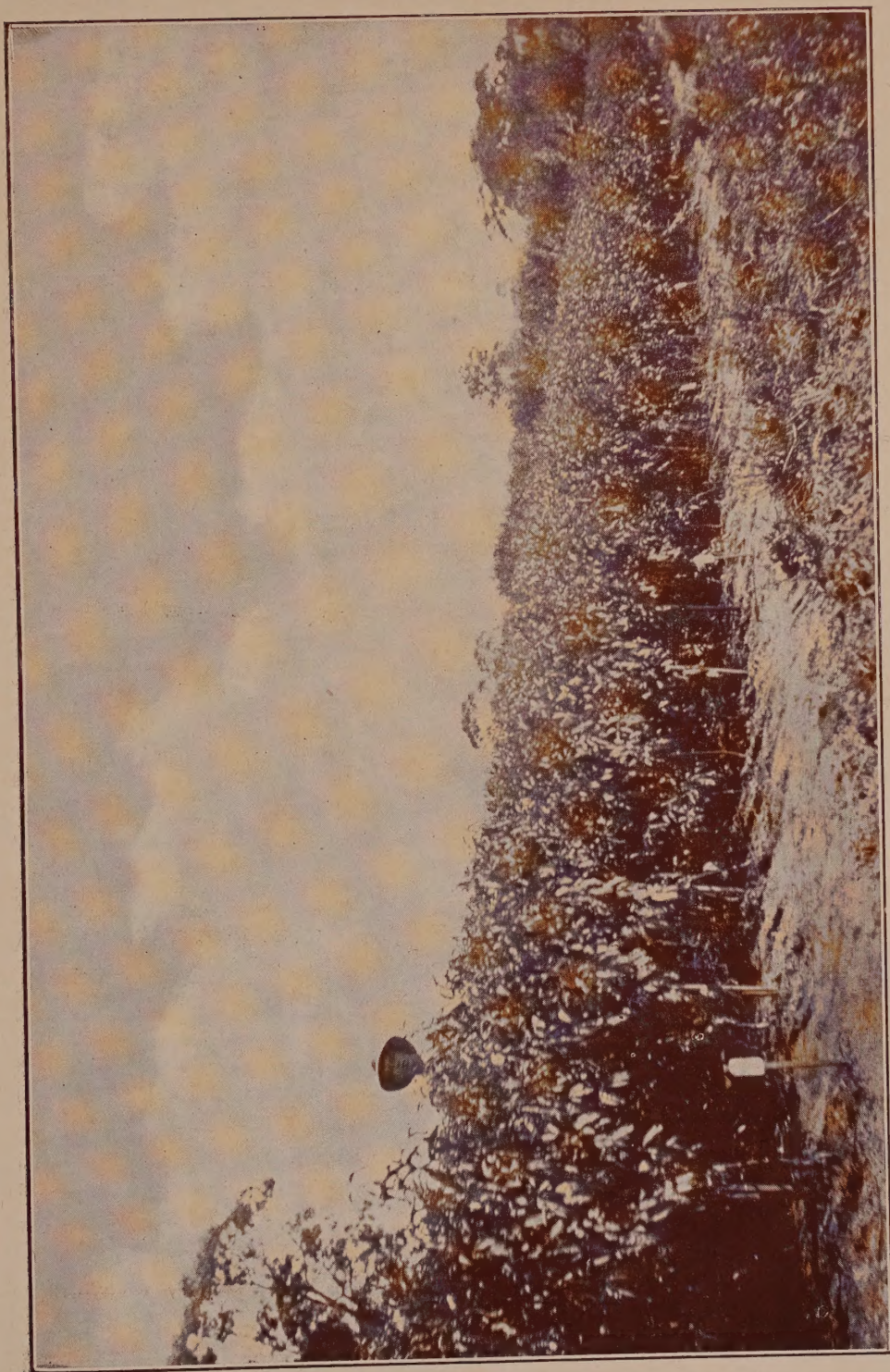
As soon after planting as possible the young trees should be pruned, cutting out the centres to give an open tree, leaving four or five leaders, and cutting these back to within a few inches of the stem, and cutting to an outside eye in every instance. It is bad practice to prune trees prior to planting, as there is grave danger of damaging the terminal eyes on the leaders, which results in a crooked start for the injured limb.

CROSS POLLENATION.

It is now a well-established fact that the cropping qualities of certain varieties of fruit trees are greatly improved by cross pollination, and consequently it has become a matter of great importance to orchardists to plant varieties that bloom at the same time in close proximity to one another.

Not only do better crops prevail amongst orchards which are subjected to this treatment, but the number of windfalls is reduced to a minimum, as properly fertilized fruits do not fall to anything like the extent that do partially fertile ones.

The benefits of cross pollination are especially noticeable in Apples, Pears, and European Plums, and I have consequently compiled lists of varieties showing those which are in full bloom sufficiently close to each other to be of value to one another for fertilizing purposes, and information on this matter will be gladly supplied upon request.



Yearling Peaches in full growth.

Spray Calendar

Plant	Disease	What to Use.	When to Spray.
Apple and Pear	Codlin Moth	Arsenate of Lead	First application within 5 days after petals have fallen from the flowers. Second application between 2 and 3 weeks after petals have fallen. Third application between 9 to 10 weeks after petals have fallen; others as conditions demand.
	Woolly Aphis	Red Oil, 1 gall. in 15 Blackleaf 40.	July or August. Whenever observed in summer.
	San Jose Scale	Red Oil, 1 gall. in 15. Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gall. in 15.	June or July. As late as possible before the buds burst.
	Red Mites	Red Oil, 1 gall. in 15. Lime Sulphur, 1 gall. in 25.	June or July. Just before the buds burst.
	Pear Leaf Blister Mite	Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gall. in 25.	Just before the buds burst.
	Pear Slug	Arsenate of Lead.	Whenever observed.
	Black Spot Scab	Lime Sulphur Solution or Bordeaux Mixture, 6-4-40	First application, just before pink of blossoms is showing. Second application, of Lime Sulphur, can be made with, first, Arsenate of Lead spray at strength 1 to 50. Later applications of Lime Sulphur can be made with each Arsenate of Lead spray if disease is prevalent or weather conditions favourable to its spread.
Apricot	San Jose Scale	Red Oil, 1 gall. in 15.	June, July.
	Leaf-eating Beetles	Arsenate of Lead	When beetles appear.
	Shot-hole	Bordeaux Mixture, 6-4-40.	When buds are expanding in Spring; just before bud burst.
Cherry	San Jose Scale	Red Oil, 1 gall. in 15. Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gall. in 15.	Mid-winter. As late as possible before buds burst.
	Pear Slug	Arsenate of Lead	Whenever observed.
	Shot-hole	Bordeaux Mixture, 6-4-40	Just before blossoms open.
Citrus Trees	Red Scale Brown Olive Scale Cottony Cushion Scale	White Spray Oil	Late January, February, March. Spray early. Scale is more easily killed when young; don't wait until it is old.
	Black Smut	"Neptune" Prepared Red Oil	January, February, March.
	Sooty Mould Fumagine	"Neptune" Resin and Soda Wash	These diseases accompany scale insects. Remove the scale insects and the diseases will disappear.

SPRAY CALENDAR (Continued)

Plant	Disease	What to Use.	When to Spray.
Citrus Trees	Collar Rot	Cut away diseased parts	Whenever observed.
	Honey Fungus	and paint surface with a strong Bluestone paste.	
Peach and Nectarine	Red Mites	Prepared Red Oil. Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gall. in 25.	Winter. Just before bud burst.
	Black Aphis	Prepared Red Oil, 1 gall. in 15. Blackleaf 40.	August. Mix with Bordeaux Spray just before bud burst.
	Green Aphis	Prepared Red Oil, 1 in 15 Black Leaf 40.	August. Mix with Bordeaux just before bud burst.
	San Jose Scale	Prepared Red Oil.	Mid-winter.
	Curl Leaf Freckles Mildew Rust	Bordeaux Mixture, 6-4-40.	Spray as late as possible, just before buds burst.
Plums—English and Japanese	San Jose Scale	Prepared Red Oil, 1 in 15 Lime Sulphur Solution.	June, July. Just before buds burst.
	Red Mites	Prepared Red Oil, 1 in 15 Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gall. in 25.	Winter. Just before buds burst.
	Shot-hole Rust	Lime Sulphur Solution or Bordeaux Mixture.	When buds are about to burst. Second spraying to be made after fruit has set.
Quince	Codlin Moth	Arsenate of Lead.	See directions for Codlin Moth on Apple and Pear.
	Brown Scale	Prepared Red Oil, 1 gall. in 15.	Mid-winter.
	San Jose Scale	Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gall. in 15.	Just before buds burst.
	Pear Slug	Arsenate of Lead.	Whenever observed.
	Leaf Blight of Fruit Spot	Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 gall. in 25.	Just before buds burst.
Grape Vine	Day Vine Moth	Arsenate of Lead.	Whenever observed.
	Oidium	Flowers of Sulphur.	Dust in early Spring.
	Black Spot	Bordeaux Mixture.	First spray: When early buds are bursting. 6-4-40. Second spray: When later buds are bursting. 6-4-50. If weather conditions favour the disease, spray just before blossoming, and again as soon as fruit has set. 6-4-50. Later applications must be governed by weather conditions. 6-4-50.
	Downey Mildew	Bordeaux Mixture.	6-4-50. The applications described above for Black Spot would protect the vines from an early outbreak of Downey Mildew. Later applications must be made if necessitated by hot, humid conditions, which favour the disease.

SECTIONAL INDEX

SECTION 1 - - - - - - - - Pages **7 to 22**

Descriptive lists of commercial varieties of deciduous trees arranged alphabetically with leading varieties of South Australia in bold type. Date of ripening.

SECTION 2 - - - - - - - - **Pages 23 to 24**

Citrus Trees—Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, etc.

SECTION 3 , , , , , , , , Pages 27 to 28

Ornamental and Flowering Trees, Miscellaneous Berries and Nuts,
Pines and Shelter Trees.

SECTION 4 - - - - - - - - - **Pages 29 to 32**

Advice to Planters, Spraying, Pruning, Planting, etc.

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TABLE

Showing the number of plants required to plant an acre of land from 1 ft. to 30 ft. from plant to plant, employing the square method of planting.

Distance.		Number per Acre.	Distance.		Number per Acre.
Feet.		Number.	Feet.		Number.
30	.....	48	9	.....	537
28	.....	55	8	.....	680
26	.....	64	7	.....	889
24	.....	75	6½	.....	1,031
22	.....	90	6	.....	1,201
20	.....	100	5½	.....	1,440
19	.....	120	5	.....	1,742
18	.....	134	4½	.....	2,151
17	.....	150	4	.....	2,722
16	.....	169	3½	.....	2,556
15	.....	193	3	.....	4,840
14	.....	222	2½	.....	6,970
13	.....	257	2	.....	10,890
12	.....	302	1½	.....	19,360
11	.....	360	1	.....	43,560
10	.....	435			

